



FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1900.

AS EXPECTED by all intelligent people, the national democratic convention has nominated Mr. Bryan for President and declared for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one for gold. Being sensible men, the delegates could have done nothing else, for there is no doubt that Mr. Bryan is the strongest man in the democratic party, with the plain people of the country, nor any, that the pecuniary condition of that sort of people is such that they believe no change in the character of the coinage could make it worse. It is equally as true that all such men also believe that unless voters in the large close States of the North and the West are bought by the hundred thousand, Mr. Bryan will be elected.

AMONG the more prominent recruits the democratic party has received, is Mr. Webster Davis, recently President McKinley's assistant secretary of the Interior. Mr. Davis found within the inner circle of the republican party many things that didn't please him, but that which was most disagreeable, was the British-American alliance, and the opposition the government of the republic of North America manifested to that of the republic of South Africa, and the countenance and support it rendered Great Britain in her unprovoked war upon the Boers.

THE PEOPLE of every country in which there is unrestricted suffrage are governed by money, ignorance and prejudice. Therefore, the platforms of political parties amount to little or nothing. The republican party has been well aware of this fact from the first, and has always acted accordingly. Nowadays it is the man, and not the platform upon which he stands, that attracts votes, and both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan would have been nominated if they had stood on each other's platform.

THE KANSAS CITY convention, to the great disappointment and displeasure of the republicans and their allies, the deserters of 1896, was a most harmonious and united assemblage, and transacted its business quietly and orderly, but with pronounced enthusiasm. Its members knew they had the majority of the white people of the country behind them, and convinced of the rectitude of their own objects, they were assured that their action would be approved by their party.

THE newspaper fraternity throughout the State regrets the death of Col. Cowardin of the Richmond Dispatch. He was an honest man and a friend of his church, his State and his party. Under his management the Dispatch has grown to be a great newspaper and well worthy of the prosperity it has won. He was a young man, to not out of the forties, but death comes to all alike, and the oldest life is only a span.

THE SIMPLE fact that the republicans and their allies, the gold-so-called democrats, were so anxious about the platform the democratic convention would adopt, shows plainly enough that they are not content about the effectiveness of their own. But the former satisfies the democrats, and that is all that is required.

WITH Bryan and Stevenson and such a platform as the democratic convention has set before the American people, the only doubt about next November's election should, and probably will be, that in respect of the size of the majority the democratic ticket will receive.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

The crime for which a negro named Nelson Vale was hanged here this morning was the murder six months ago of another negro named Alexander Jackson, at Tennallytown, a suburb of this city. Vale was more than sixty years old. He had his fustian suit by Jackson about a woman who lived in Vale's house. He was separated from his wife and family at the time the murder was committed. After making threats against Jackson's life he succeeded in getting into an altercation with him. Jackson threw a stone at Vale and the latter shot and killed him.

A dispatch received at the State Department from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai dated July 5, 1:40 p. m., says the six, seven and eight, and the nine, movement is extending. Insurrectionary forces in the North meet with reverses, the dispatch says, the disturbance will certainly extend to central and southern China, with the result of the expulsion and murder of foreigners in the interior and the ruin of trade. A strong force is necessary to check the Viceroy in the North and to support those in the South. The same information has been sent by other consuls to their respective governments.

The fact that the New York Herald, one of the best political papers in the country, comes out today in pronounced opposition to Mr. McKinley's imperialistic policy, is said here to indicate that Mr. Bennett has had his ear close to the ground and wants to get on the strong side.

Mr. M. B. Harlow of Alexandria had an interview with the counsel of the Trigg shipbuilding company, here today, in regard to the establishment of a ship yard in this city, at which the largest vessels that sail the seas can be built. The estimated cost of such a plant is two million dollars, and if one half of that amount can be raised in Alexandria, or through the influence of Alexandrians upon capitalists elsewhere, the Trigg company will supply the other half, and Alexandria soon be a second Glasgow. The water and the land are there, and the facilities for the transportation of the requisite material are unequalled. The Navy people want their ships built there, because they will be immediately under their eyes, and also under the eyes of the Congressmen who will appropriate the money to build them.

Three additional regiments have been ordered to prepare at once for service in the Philippines. They will be sent via Nagasaki where they will probably receive orders diverting them to China. While it is admitted at the War Department that the order has been issued, the regiments designated have not been announced.

The firm of Curtis and Butts of Alexandria have just been awarded a contract by the government for twenty-five tons of iron moldings for a telegraph line in Alaska. It is said at the government departments here that a good deal of government work now goes to Alexandria for the reason that the bidders there can afford to do it at cheaper rates than those elsewhere.

Familiar to Mr. Bryan here say the platform of the Kansas City convention was written by him, and even republicans say there never was prepared a more effective one.

At the brokers' office here today stocks opened strong but soon weakened, and wheat was weak.

Two twenty-two pounder iron guns are now on their way to St. Asaph from Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, to be placed at the entrance of the harbor, and at the sulphur spring on the estate of Mr. Frank Hume.

President McKinley is so alarmed at the nomination of Mr. Bryan and the adoption of the democratic platform that he has pocketed his prize, that was so ruffled by Governor Roosevelt, and has invited him to Canton to consult as to the ways and means that may best sustain the now rapidly disintegrating republican organization.

Up to noon today the State Department had received no dispatches from China, the one given out this morning being the one received yesterday, and in part given to the press. The officials are convinced that the situation is daily growing more alarming. Hints of calling an extra session of Congress are heard, but, as yet, it is only a remote possibility which, without others, is recognizing their attention. That will be avoided at nearly any cost until after the fall elections.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Navy Department has official news that the Oregon has been safely aloft and is now on her way to be docked at Kure.

It is understood that Secretary Root is preparing a bill for the radical reorganization of the army, with standing orders numbering no less than 75,000 men.

Armour & Co., the well-known provision and dressed meat dealers of Chicago and other western cities will begin the erection of a large fertilizer manufacturing plant in Baltimore next week.

The police of Niagara Falls would not permit T. M. Bowser, the Chicagoan, to go through the rapids on Wednesday afternoon. His boat is still on a flat car in the Grand Trunk yards on the Canadian side.

The news that Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, Governor of the African gold coast, has escaped from Comassie, has been officially confirmed. Lord Roberts has been ordered to London from Pretoria that the Boers have captured Lieut. Rundle and a patrol.

It is understood that Archbishop Keane, of the Catholic University, in Washington, hesitates about accepting the government of the Metropolitan See of Dubuque owing to the bitter opposition which the German clergy of Iowa are making against his appointment.

While under arrest at the First Precinct in Washington on charges of grand larceny and false pretences Dr. Ludwig Gudon, alias Belker, fell forward to the floor of his cell and died last night. Gudon was 45 years of age, married and came to America a month ago from Germany.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Capt. James M. Williams, of Church Road, Danville county, was found dead in bed at his home at daybreak yesterday.

Mr. James A. Buckner, who had been residing in Winchester for the past year, was found dead Wednesday night at his home.

The final commencement exercises at the Virginia Military Institute took place yesterday. Addresses were made by General Kosser and Prof. F. H. Smith, of Charlottesville.

In the town of Shenandoah, Page county, the "wets" won yesterday's election by a majority of 41. The total vote cast was 139. The town has been "dry" for four years.

The Court of Appeals at Wytheville yesterday, in an opinion handed down by Judge Caldwell, denied the mandamus asked for by Mr. W. L. Royall, on behalf of the negroes in the Jackson ward, Richmond, election cases. This ended the matter.

J. D. Butler, agent for the Norfolk and Western railroad at Campbell Court House, on Wednesday at a shotgun was a trap to catch thieves who had been annoying him. Yesterday morning he went to open the door, forgetting that the gun was there. When he jerked the door open he received the entire load in his abdomen, the lower part of which was completely torn away. He died in a few minutes.

Col. Charles O'B. Cowardin, editor of the Dispatch Dispatch, and president of the Richmond Publishing Company, died at his home yesterday afternoon of typhoid fever, aged 49 years. He was chief of staff for Governor Lee, Governor O'Ferrall, Governor McKinney, and Governor Tyler, and during the Spanish War, when Adjutant General Naile was placed in charge of one of the Virginia regiments. Colonel Cowardin, at the solicitation of Governor Tyler, accepted the temporary appointment of acting adjutant general.

Chicago's Cook County Marching Club on route home last night, threw torches out of the car windows, in a spirit of lawlessness while en route from Kansas City. The torches caught fire in a dozen places and the depot was burned to the ground, the operator barely escaping with his life. The accident interfered with the operation of trains for some time.

MR. BRYAN NOMINATED.



The democratic national convention, in session at Kansas City, yesterday afternoon adopted its platform and nominated Hon. William J. Bryan for President of the United States.

The nomination of Mr. Bryan was unanimous. Every vote in the convention was cast for him as the roll of States was called.

The platform, as reported by the committee on resolutions, was adopted by the convention without debate and without a dissenting vote.

The platform is published in full elsewhere.

Bryan was put in nomination before the convention by Willie D. Oldham, Assistant Attorney General of Nebraska. Seconding speeches were made by George W. Perkins, of Texas; ex-Senator White, of California; Judge Thompson, of Illinois; ex-Senator Hill, of Virginia; Senator John W. Daniel, of New Jersey; Blair Le, of Maryland; ex-Governor Robert E. Patterson, of Pennsylvania; Governor Benjamin McMillin, of Tennessee; Charles Slater, of the District of Columbia; John H. Wise, of Hawaii; Mrs. Cohen, of Utah, and others.

Webster Davis, who was recently Assistant Secretary of the Interior in the McKinley administration, addressed the convention, announcing that he would support the democratic ticket, and announced the platform declaration in behalf of the Boers.

The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to nominate a candidate for Vice President.

The first business of the afternoon session was the reading of the platform by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina.

The reading was interrupted with frequent applause, special cheers being given to the clauses relating to imperialism, trusts, the Philippines and Porto Rican policy, etc.

There was a tremendous outburst at the allusion to the thievery of the republican carpet-bag officials in the islands.

It was a long time before Senator Tillman got down to the silver question, as it seemed to be accepted that silver had been relegated to the second place. During the reading word was passed among the delegates that the minority of the committee on resolutions would submit no report, being content with having imperialism constitute the foremost plank. The platform was adopted by acclamation. Outward harmony had been restored at any rate, and there was no movement of dissent from any quarter.

Nominations for President were now called for. Mr. Oldham, of Nebraska, who had been selected to name Mr. Bryan, mounted the stage. Mr. Oldham went on quietly to his concluding sentences. When "William Jennings Bryan" came from his lips the catarrh burst forth and rushed along until exhaustion forced a pause. It was hurrah, song, music, marching, catcalls, yells, roars, and flags tossed, and the delegates held high, dance, and oaks waltz.

The seconding speeches followed. The people were crazy for Hill and would call for him at every chance. At last came Hill. He advanced slowly from his seat to the platform, with cheers at every step. A hundred hands were stretched to take his as he approached the stand.

He faced the audience for one instant while the most impressive silence prevailed, a silence in strong contrast with the riotous tumult which had held sway for hours. The heart of the populace warmed towards him. When he spoke he was listened to attentively and plaudits were showered upon him with affectionate sincerity.

His remarks were harmonizing and happy. There could be no doubt that the nomination of one who would rather be right than be President, a storm of cheers swept over the audience, and when he ascended the stand to the right by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern Hemisphere.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine and on all its integrity, both in letter and spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have been protesting against. It will impose upon our people a large standing army and unnecessary burdens of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well-disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. The republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription.

When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The National Guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale desertion from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organizations. We denounce it as unwarranted, undemocratic, and unrepentant, and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of

Independence is the spirit of our Government, of which the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

We hold that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce that doctrine that an Executive or Congress deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republican and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to imperialism at home.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law enacted by a republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent, without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the Commanding General of our Army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and sympathy.

In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy, inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions. We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition to interfere with the free and sovereign jurisdiction of the Cuban people over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island, and still the Administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while republican carpet-bag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present Administration. It has embroiled the Republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of a nation with no military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Philippines cannot be civilized without endangering our civilization. They cannot be subjected without imperiling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Philippines—first a stable form of government; second independence; and third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The "criminal aggression" against the Philippines, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes the form of a free and self-governing people, as in the case of the United States into the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizure or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended not by force and violence, but through the persuasive powers of a high and honorable example.

The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them. But the pressing issue before us is the question of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention held in June, 1900, that the republican party steadfastly adhered to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern Hemisphere.

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"Peace, commerce and honest friendship, with all nations, entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the republican departure which has involved us in so-called world-politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land grabbing of Asia, and especially condemn the ill-conceived republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government, and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republic. Speaking, as we believe, for the entire American nation, except its republican officeholders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such bare-faced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of promoting American shipping, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of every war tax, and the adoption of a time-honored democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitution is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

TODAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Stevenson for Vice President.

Convention Hall, Kansas City, July 6.—As early as 8 o'clock the streets leading to the convention hall were thronged by people anxious to secure the seats for the third and last day of the convention. As a result when the band struck up its overture, at 10 o'clock, the galleries were already filled. As on the previous sessions, the ladies appeared to be in the majority and their bright dresses and waving fans made an animated picture.

It was not until late in the morning that the news spread among the crowd that Bryan would possibly be nominated. Here and there this caused much disappointment.

By 10:20 the galleries were packed to overflowing and on the floor it seemed impossible for another person to squeeze in.

It was 10:47 when the chairman's gavel fell. A hush fell over the assembly when Richard B. Richardson introduced Robert Henry Mayer, of Kansas City Jewish synagogue, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Business opened at 10:55 and Mr. Richardson announced that nominations for Vice President were in order.

The call of the roll of states for nominations was then begun.

Alabama passed without naming any one. Arkansas announced that she would yield to Illinois for the purpose of placing in nomination General Adlai E. Stevenson.

At this there was applause.

The impatient crowd then began yelling for "Hill," but the demonstration did not last long.

In the meantime Congressman J. R. Williams, of Illinois, ascended the platform to make the speech nominating Stevenson. "Give us this man," he declared, "and I think we will sweep Illinois."

He then closed by referring to his candidate, as "the distinguished democrat and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson."

The band played "Dixie" once more and the delegates and visitors cheered loudly. The Illinois delegation representing the State of Illinois and the Kentucky delegation representing the State of Kentucky then stepped forward and led the demonstration.

Connecticut yielded to Minnesota and delegate Rossing put Charles A. Towne in nomination. He said Minnesota asked the support of the convention for him, because he is a democrat and supports democratic principles; he is not a democrat by extraction, but by conviction. [Cheers.] With Towne on the ticket with Bryan, he promised that Minnesota would give its electoral vote for the democratic candidates.

When Rossing concluded a demonstration ensued. The cheering was encouraged by the production of an immense picture showing in colors the faces of Bryan and Towne side by side.

Gov. Thomas of Colorado then seconded the nomination of Towne. He said the Minnesota man was a noble public speaker and would be exceptionally valuable in the campaign to expound the great platform adopted yesterday.

Then ensued the first real demonstration of the day so far as the delegates who do the voting are concerned. The state of Delaware was called, and announced that it would yield to New York.

Thomas F. Grady, the Tammany orator, quickly made his way to the platform, and without words announced in clear, ringing tones that the Empire State desired to put in nomination its favorite son David B. Hill.

As this name so popular throughout the sessions of the convention fell from his lips, the convention became a howling mob. Unlike the preceding demonstrations this one was participated in by nearly all the delegates as well as by the galleries.

While the applause was at its height, the standards of Colorado, New Jersey, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, West Virginia, District of Columbia and Hawaii clustered around that of New York.

For 13 minutes the cheering continued. When he could again make himself heard Grady said New York was desirous of strengthening the national ticket and he stood there to pledge the convention and the party loyal support of the New York democracy. He declared Hill the strongest man that could be named by the democracy of New York.

As Grady concluded Hill stepped to the front of the platform. He thanked the New York delegation for the honor it had done him in putting him in nomination, but he must say it was done without his approval.

Mr. Hill said that he had not sought the place and had asked his friends not to press his name. It was not fair to others and there were good and sufficient reasons, personal and otherwise, why he could not accept if nominated. He begged the delegates not to vote for him. "I must not be nominated by this convention," he said, with emphasis.

"You will," cried the galleries.

"There are names before the convention that are stronger than mine," continued the galleries.

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